

The Courier.

No. 464.

FRIDAY, August 29, 1794.

[Vol. X.]

CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

Fort St. George, November 11th, 1785.

It has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the OFFICIAL SIGNATURE of either of the SECRETARIES of this GOVERNMENT, or of any other Officers of Government, properly authorized to publish them in the MADRAS COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official and sufficient Notification of the Board's Orders and Resolutions, in the same Manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the Company, or others, to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.

ROBERT CLERK, Secretary.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEREAS it has come to the knowledge of the Honorable President in Council, that undue means have been taken for devaluing the value of the Copper Money, circulating in and about this Settlement. This is to give Notice, that the Standard value of the Arcot Doodie as well as of the Madras Doodie, is ten Cash or the eighth part of a Fanam, and that any Sheriff, Money-dealer, or other person, who shall refuse to receive these Doodies at the above mentioned exchange, or shall by combinations or other clandestine means, attempt to depreciate the Copper currency, will receive due punishment upon conviction, before his Majesty's Justices of the Peace.

Published by order of the Governor in Council.

ROBERT CLERK, Secretary.

Fort St. George: 9th August, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Mrs George Parry, the Superintendent of Company's Lands, in the vicinity of Madras, (comprising the Home Farms, held by Venkata Narasiah,) has been directed to open a Register at his office, for the Registration of all Grants and future transfers of Grounds, with out any charge whatever to the Parties who make application, and all Persons now holding Grants of Government, are again required, agreeably to the orders of the Honorable Governor in Council, to produce the same, at the Superintendent's office, Fort Square, for the purpose of being registered, and to enable him to note the date of the different transfers they have undergone to the present period.

The Superintendent has further been directed to prevent all enclosures of Ground, without a regular authority or Grant from Government, and no encroachment of the kind will be allowed in future, within the limits above mentioned.

In order to obviate difficulties on the collection of the Quit Rent, the undermentioned Advertisement, published on the 29th April, 1793, is now repeated.

This is to give notice, that the Proprietors of Houses and Gardens, paying Quit Rent to the Company, who may be in possession at the time the annual Quit Rent falls due, being on the 30th of April, of each year, will be held answerable for all Arrears outstanding, without reference to any preceding Proprietor, as in all purchases and transfers of such property, any sums due on this account, should be settled between the parties.

Published by Order of the Board of Revenue, WILLIAM HARRINGTON, Secretary. Fort St. George: 21st July, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Dividend of one Lack one Thousand one Hundred and five (1,01,105) Pagodas, will be made on the 10th of September next to the private Creditors of his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic, on the Principle of Distribution, which heretofore obtained with respect to these Creditors.

By Order of the Honorable the President in Council. W. C. JACKSON, Secretary. Fort St. George: 26th August, 1794.

To the Creditors of his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic, in the new Consolidated Debt of 1777.

THE Honorable the Governor in Council, having been pleased to declare a Dividend of one Lack one Thousand one Hundred and five (1,01,105) Pagodas, to the Creditors of his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic, in the new Consolidated Debt of 1777, being Pagodas 1,30,15,104-16ths per Cent. on Account of Interest due for the Year 1790.—Notice is hereby given, that the same will be issued on the 10th of September next.

In order to prepare the Dividend Book, the Transfer Book will be shut from the 3d until the 10th of next Month.

T. COCKBURN, Register.

Fort St. George: 26th August, 1794.

PUBLIC OFFICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons who have delivered up their Tavern Licences to the Justices, in pursuance of the Public Advertisement, inserted in the Courier, on the 2nd day of June; and who have not applied for a renewal, must make application at the Public Office, on or before the 11th day of September next, otherwise they will be considered as unlicensed, and dealt with accordingly, should they continue after that period to sell Liquors or keep Public Houses.

STEVENS TOTTON, Clerk to the Justices.

Fort St. George: 21st August, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

IN Pursuance of the Provisions made in; and by the 15th Section of an Act of the 33d of His Majesty's Court at a General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Sessions of Over and Terminer, and Sessions of Goal delivery, held at Madraspatnam, on the 8th Day of July, 1794, between V. Amallofield, and George V. Lewis, Jures—Thomas Lewin, and George W. Elquires, having come to the following Resolutions:

That the City of Madras (commonly called the Black Town) be divided into three Districts.

First or North West Division, to be all that space within the Black Town Wall, lying West of the Centre of the Road leading Northward from the Esplanade of Fort Saint George, along Mr. Popham's broad way, to the Trivertate Gate of the Black Town Wall, and North of the middle of Permal Pagoda Street, which runs West from the Esplanade to the Black Town.

Second or North East Division, all that space within the Black Town Wall, lying East of the Centre of the Road, leading as before described along Mr. Popham's broad way, and bounded to the Eastward by the Sea Beach.

Third or South Division, all that space within the Black Town Wall, lying South of the middle of Permal Pagoda Street, described in the first named Division, and bounded to the Eastward by the Esplanade.

Resolved that Mr. William Jones be appointed to the Office of Collector, Surveyor, and Overseer of the first Division.

That Mr. John Jarvis be appointed to the same Office for the second Division.

And Mr. John Stewart Smith to the same Office for the third Division.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the above named Gentlemen being appointed Collectors, Surveyors, and Overseers, of the three Divisions of Madras (commonly called the Black Town) are charged and authorized to carry into effect, so much of the Act of the 33d of His Majesty, as relates to the Survey, Assessment, and Collection of the assessed Amount, of and on all Houses, Buildings, and pieces of Grounds, situate within their said several and respective divisions, and all Persons are hereby required to yield due Obedience to the said Collectors, Surveyors, and Overseers, in discharge of the said several respective Duties, in ascertaining the Site, Extent, and true and real Annual Value of all Houses, Buildings, and pieces of Ground, in the said several Divisions of Madras, and that the Proprietors, Occupiers, and Tenants of the said Houses, Buildings, and Pieces of Ground, do show no let or hindrance to the said Surveyors, Collectors, and Overseers, but do give all necessary and requisite aid and assistance in the Premises.

By Order of the Court, ROBERT WILLIAMS, Clerk of the Peace.

9th August, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Sarquis Sature Administrator of Agavelly Sature deceased.

versus

Shake Barry. NOTICE is hereby given, that on Monday the 8th September next will be sold by Auction on the premises, between 4 and 6 in the afternoon, one house and ground situated in Mootall Pettah, in Water Course Street, adjoining to the Godown of Daulvejee Mastry, measuring 57 feet by 34 or thereabouts, being the property of the above named Defendant and seized by order of the Honorable the Mayor's Court, the conditions of sale as usual. (Signed) JOS. GREENHILL, Sheriff.

Fort St. George: 27th August, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION was this Day made before the King's Ordinary, in the Honorable the Mayor's Court at Madraspatnam, to the Estate and Effects of Audey Narain Moodeljar, deceased, to be granted to Poonamally Mootrah Moodelley, as a Creditor, and Attorney to Nela-mall the Widow and Relict of the said Deceased.

WILKINSON, Proctor.

Town Hall: 19th August, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application was this day made before the King's Ordinary in the Honorable the Mayor's Court, at Madraspatnam, for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of Ammoo deceased, to be granted to Latchemy, as Daughter to the said deceased.

G. PASELY, Proctor.

Town-Hall, 3d June, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application was this day made before the King's Ordinary, in the Honorable the Mayor's Court at Madraspatnam, for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of Pralayacavary Sctarama Pella, deceased, to be granted to Bundy Venkatafawmy Naick, administrator of Bundy Verdaramanjooloo Naick, deceased, as also the Administrator of Bundy Naranappa Naick, deceased, as principal Bond Creditor to the said deceased.

G. PASELY, Proctor.

Town-hall, Aug. 26th, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application was this day made before the King's Ordinary in the Honorable the Mayor's Court at Madraspatnam, for Letters of Administration with the Will annexed to the Estate and Effects of David Scott, deceased; unadministered by Thomas Ross, to be granted to Walter Scott, as Nephew and Legatee to the said deceased.

G. PASELY, Proctor.

Town Hall, 26th August, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application was this day made before the King's Ordinary in the Honorable the Mayor's Court, at Madraspatnam, for Letters of Administration, to the Estate and Effects of John Field McLean, deceased, to be granted to Doctor Andrew Ponton, as a Creditor to the said deceased.

G. CHALMER, Proctor.

Fort St. George: 19th August, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application was this Day made before the King's Ordinary, in the Honorable the Mayor's Court, for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of Soorarnath Chitry, deceased, to be granted to Rangamaram Yagapah Chitry, as Nephew and next of Kin to the said Deceased.

E. SAMUEL, Proctor.

Fort St. George: 19th August, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application was this Day made before the King's Ordinary, in the Honorable the Mayor's Court, for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of Rangamaram Tellingah Chitry, deceased, to be granted to Rangamaram Yagapah Chitry, as Son and Heir to the said Deceased.

E. SAMUEL, Proctor.

Fort St. George: 19th August, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application was this day made before the King's Ordinary in the Honorable the Mayor's Court at Madraspatnam, for Letters of Administration of the Goods, Chatties, and Credits, of James Mayo, deceased, with the Will annexed, to be granted to Thomas Parry, and Hugh Jones of Madras, Merchants, Attornies of Messrs. Hamilton and Aberdeen, of Calcutta, Creditors of the said deceased, and Attornies of Charles Mayo, residuary legatee in the said Will named, during the absence of the said Charles Mayo.

JOHN WHITE, Proctor.

Fort St. George: 26th August, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Honorable the Mayors Court, in their Ecclesiastical Capacity having been pleased to grant Probate of the Will of the late Mr. James Landon, to William Collins Jackson, and Francis Latour Esquires, the Executors therein named. Notice is hereby given, that all persons indebted to the estate of the said James Landon, are required to pay their respective amounts to the said Executors, and all those who have claims on the Estate, are required to make the same known to them that they may be discharged.

Fort St. George: August 27th, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that his Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Field Officers' Gratuity for the official Year 1793-4, will be issued at Fort St. George, from and after the 3d September next.

Military Paymaster General's Office.

Fort St. George: 18th August, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Committee for managing the Public Rooms, have determined that they shall be opened on Monday next the 1st of September, and the 15th following. Non Subscribers Tickets are to be had on application to the Secretary.

R. ROSE, Sec. P. R.

Fort 8th August, 1794.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers are informed, that the intended Meeting for the first of the ensuing month, is necessarily postponed; till the 15th of the same Month. On which day, a new Committee is to be nominated for the following Six Months.

JOHN HUNTER, Secretary.

Madras: August 26; 1794.

TO BE LET.

AN Upper roomed Garden House situated at the Luz with Stabling Coach houses and other Offices, the whole is in thorough repair and enclosed with a wall, and every way fit for the Accommodation of a large Family—there is a Detached Bungalow belonging to the concern. Apply to Mr. Cassin at his office in the Exchange; a servant attends to shew the House.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Certificates granted by Mr. Samuel Johnston late Paymaster at Trichinopoly, and the unattached Bills for temporary Allowance; heretofore noted in the Military Paymaster General's Department, according to the undermentioned List, are to be brought for Payment to the Office of the Military Paymaster, of Fort St. George, on and after the 3d of September.

CERTIFICATES.

Capl. A. Langley, dat. 25th Mar; 90;	328	30	16	
Lt. Col. T. Bruce, 16th Dec; 89;	497	6		
Lt. J. F. Cahagan, do.	152	16	64	
Lt. Col. T. Bruce, do.	465	36	32	
Lt. Henry Blacker, 1st March; 89;	16	38		
Eofien Rand Campbell, 3d do.	24	16	64	
Aft. Sur. A. Alexander, 21st do; 90;	12	16	64	
Do; do. 23th Feb; do.	11	8	32	
Do; do. 26th Apr; do.	12	10	64	
Capl. R. Chafe, 22d do; 89;	338	22	32	
Capl. T. Parr, on				
Acct. of the late	10th Dec; 89;	236	17	24
Dr Brady,				
General Ho. de;	13th June do.	24	16	64
Aft. Sur. H. Morris, 22d Apr. do.	33	8	32	
Capl. R. Chafe, 30th Nov. 90;	251	15	64	
Capl. Sullivan, 11th Apr. do.	203	17	16	
Ensign W. King, 30th June 88;	12			
Lt. F. W. M. Kenzie; 31st Jan; 80;	12	16	64	
Lt. T. Swenston, 23th Feb. do.	14	39	16	
M. of Brig H. S. Goby 31st Jan. 90;	24	33	48	
Lt. Robert Price, 30th Nov. 89;	10	28		

Pagodas 2983 22 58

UNATTESTED BILLS.

Lt. F. W. M. Intire, for Feb; 90;	12	16	64
Lt. J. Grant, Jan.	33	8	32
Aft. Sur. A. Alexander; Apr. 90;	12	16	
Lt. James Nagle; do. 89;	35	28	32
Lt. J. Munro, Jan. 90;	11	8	32
Ensign W. Shute; Dec. 89;	12	16	64
Major Smith, Jan. 90;	49		
Surgeon Lord; July; 89;	18		
Do; do. Jan. 90;	24	33	48
Lt. J. Croftill; Nov.	12		
Do; do. Dec. 89;	12	16	64
Do; do. Jan. 90;	12	16	64

Pagodas 209 7 40

B. ROEBUCK,

M. P. G.

MR. WATERS.

BEGS leave to acquaint the Settlement, that he has just received a small supply of real Genuine FRENCH CLARET, which he is selling at his Godown in Court House Street, at seven Star Pagodas per dozen.

He also continues to sell his Gin at the following rate.

CASES of 15 BOTTLES at Star Page. 84;

Ditto of 12 Ditto at Ditto 5;

Excellent BRANDY in Cases at Star Pagodas 1 per Gallon,

RUM in Ditto at Fanam 38 per Ditto.

N. B. Mr. Waters has a few Dozens of excellent VIN de GRAVE remaining, which he is selling at five and a half Star Pagodas per Dozen.

MR. WATERS.

ACQUAINTS the Settlement that he has just received a few Chests of remarkable fine flavour—Hylon Tea, which he is selling at 40 Fanams per pound, or 45 Pagodas per Chest.

MESSRS. BROWN AND ASHTON,

HAVE the Pleasure to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement, that they have lately received from the American Ship Arethusa, some very Superb Sets of QUEEN'S WARE, which are now for Sale at their Shop, next Door to the Mayor's Court, Fort St. George.

THE TABLE SETTS

Contain Turcens with Covers and Dishes, Dishes of all Sizes, Curry Dishes and Covers, Sauce Turcens and Covets, Table, Soup, and Breakfast Plates, Sauce Boats, Sallad Dishes &c.

THE DESERT SETTS

Contain Fruit Baskets, and Plates of various Shapes and Sizes.

THE TEA SETTS

Contain every thing necessary for Breakfast, or Tea.

The whole forming the most sumptuous and elegant Setts that were ever brought to India.

ALSO

A quantity of Black Hats and Bands, at the following reduced Prices—viz.

- Common Sort, - - - 24 Pagodas each,
Fine Sort, - - - 24 Pagodas each,
Superfine Sort, - - - 3 Pagodas each,

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

FIVE Shroud Hawfers of 8 and 8 1/2 Inches. Sixteen Coils of 2 1/2 Inch Rope and Rat-line Stuff.

ALSO

About twenty-eight Candles of Nails, of different sizes.

Enquire of Messrs. Brown, and Ashton, Court Street.

BROWN AND ASHTON.

CONTINUE to sell their highly approved FRENCH CLARET at seven Star Pags per Dozen, and they have the pleasure to assure the Settlement, that they have found it to give general satisfaction.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be sold by Public Auction.

BY R. HENDERSON, AT THE SEA GATE,

This day Friday the 29th August, AT TWELVE O'CLOCK,

THE SCHOONER COMET, CAPTAIN AND A PRIME SAILOR.

ON THE PREMISES,

BY R. HENDERSON, Saturday, the 30th August,

At five o'clock in the afternoon,

A LARGE Spot of Ground below Mr. Ponnams Houle, in Black Town—the ground will be put up in lots of 80 feet by 30.

The Conditions will be mentioned at the time and place of sale.

To be sold by Public Auction,

BY R. HENDERSON; AT HIS ROOMS,

Near the Wallajah Gate,

On Saturday next the 30th August, AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,

A VALUABLE assortment of Jewels—Gold and Silver Furniture—the property of Sun-zoo Chinnna Kinnama Chitty, late Beetle and Tobacco farmer.

And sold by his orders.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

BY R. HENDERSON. ON THE PREMISES,

On Tuesday next the 22 September, At five o'clock in the afternoon.

A PIECE of Ground in Pedda Naiques Petta, Veerannamul Pillah Street, measuring in length 40 feet and in breadth 40 feet.

Conditions will be mentioned at the time and place of sale.

To be sold by public Auction.

BY SHARP AND HEEFKE, Positively without reserve,

On Saturday next the 30th Instant, AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,

AT THE SEA GATE,

THE whole of the Europe and Coir Cordage, landed from the Dorothea Elizabeth, taken on her voyage to the Isle of France, by a Squadron of his Majesty's Ships, under the Command of Captain Newcome.

To be sold by Auction,

BY MESSRS. SHARP and HEEFKE, AT THEIR ROOMS,

On Thursday next at 12 o'clock, THE GOOD SHIP WINDSOR,

burthen 300 Tons or thereabouts, Copper Bottomed, and well known as a remarkably fast Sailer—A list of her Names may be seen at Messrs Sharp and Heefke's Auction Room any day preceeding the Sale.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CLIO's Letter is misplaced—if the Writer will oblige the EDITOR with a second Copy; it shall be better regarded.—CLIO is under some mistake with respect to a Production, under the same signature, acknowledged and noticed in a former Paper.

The Paragraphs, under the Signature of a SUBSCRIBER, received on Wednesday, alluding to several Domestic Arrangements said to be in contemplation; on official Enquiry and information, are found to be without foundation: and in consequence the Editor does not think himself authorized to publish them.

The Petition of SAWMY, VENCATY, and RAMAH is received, and is under consideration. The EDITOR not being able, on the Instant, to discover either the Force or Application of certain Paragraphs forwarded to him yesterday, relative to a certain description of Coolies, has been obliged therefore to omit them in his present Paper.

ERRATUM.

In the Paragraph respecting Sir J. Jervis's descent on the Island of St. Domingo in the last COURIER—for hanged read land'd.

THE COURIER.

MADRAS.

AUGUST 29, 1794.

THE Latchme, CAPTAIN STORES, from Calcutta, arrived in the roads on Wednesday evening the 25th Instant; may be said, at this season of the Year, to have made a very favorable Passage, having left the river and Pilot on the ninth.

The accounts by the Latchme add nothing to our intelligence from Calcutta.

THE SECOND SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT, was held on Monday evening at the Pantheon, agreeable to Advertisement—the Selection of Music—the Performance—the Company—were all of the first order.

HIS MAJESTY'S 52d REGIMENT were expected to arrive at Outassor before the 1st of the next Month.

The Portuguese ship Triumpho arrived at Calcutta on the 18 Instant.

The Europa, Captain Potter, sailed from Bengal on the 4th Instant, with troops, and stores for Fort Marlborough.

We are informed that the Dutch are fitting out several small armed vessels, to act against the Malay Prins, which are reported to be in considerable force in the Straights of Malacca, and other parts of the East Coast.

The Ship Alexander, Captain Seton, has returned to Bombay, having sprung her foremast, and received other damage in a gale of wind shortly after her departure from that port.

The Ship Boddam, lately mentioned as having struck on the outer reef, as she was working into Bombay Harbour, has since, we are informed, been unladen, towed up the harbour, and hauled on shore, but so much damaged as to preclude the possibility of repairing her.

The lading of the Nancy Packet has been completed; but it is not certainly known, when she may be despatched from Bengal.

It is with much concern that we announce the loss of the SNOW DEFIANCE Capt. Berry, on the 12th of July. She foundered during a heavy Gale of Wind, about thirty Leagues to the South-Eastward of Point Palmiras. The antecedent circumstances of distress under which she laboured are not particularly known, except that she was very deficient in Lascars.

On the 23d of July, Captain Berry, finding the Vessel, on the eve of sinking, took to his Boat, and pulled to the ship Benares, Captain Alcock, which was then in company; under the Counter of the Benares, the boat was almost instantly swamped, and Captain Berry and every soul on board her perished, except two lascars who with some difficulty were received on board the Benares.

Goldsmith's excellent Comedy, "The School for Scandal" was performed at Bombay, on the 8th Instant.—The actors, we are informed, acquitted themselves, in the happiest manner, amidst the repeated plaudits of the audience, which was numerous and respectable.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

SIR, ALTHOUGH the delay of the Indiemen and consequently of the news, which with other good things, they are commonly well stored, has had its effect upon your Paper, as I have for some time past very plainly perceived; yet considering the avidity with which, as you well know, every article of our own news is generally swallowed, I am astonished to find you so marvelously barren in Local Paragraphs, as you term them—you should enlarge the circle of your Correspondence Sir, indeed you should, and meantime I beg your acceptance of a little assistance for the present week. To give you as little trouble as possible, I have endeavoured to arrange things in your own way, so that you may dash them in, one here, and another there, to the great ornament of your Paper, and as my vanity dictates, to the great delight of your Readers. adieu!

EXTRACT of a letter from the MOUNT. "A severe Cannonade has been heard near this place for several mornings past."

On this we shall make no comment, leaving it, with our usual modesty, to the penetration of our Readers.

CHOULTRY PLAIN, Friday morning.—A numerous body of COURIERS, arrived early this morning—of the nature of the intelligence received by them, we are yet uncertain, but from a kind of universal languor, and heaviness, which seemed to pervade all ranks of Society shortly after, we much fear it was of an unpleasant nature.

POONAMALLIE.—From the strictness of Military Discipline observed at this place, it should appear as if the present Peace was held to be of short continuance—but this we give merely as conjecture of our own.

ENNORE.—A large PARTY, after having made the regular approaches, effected a lodgement near the West Gate, and were shortly after in complete possession of the place—we are sorry to add (having had no share in the exploit ourselves,) that they immediately put to the knife, near four hundred Oysters—whose remains continued unburied when the last despatches came away.

SADRAS, 26th August.—By the Commander of a Doney which arrived this day, we learn, that a firing was heard near Madras about 8 o'clock on the preceding Evening—but this being Boat News wants confirmation.

PULICAT, 27th Augt.—A great number of Whirlings were yesterday seen off this place, and immediately taken into Custody—they are to be sent, it is said, under a guard to Madras, where, it is imagined, they will afford some pretty pickings to the Gentlemen of the Long Robe.

PONDICHERY.—A duel, had very nearly been fought at this place, a few days since, between a Cowdrainer of approved loyalty, and a Demagogue inhabitant of the suburbs—the dispute originated on some improper remarks of the latter on the present avocation of Louis the XVII, and which the former, very properly, took notice of, as a reflection on the Craft in general—the scene of action was an adjoining Tope, where by the intervention of the seconds, the affair was happily settled, to the great satisfaction of both parties.

ST. THOME.—A general complaint of Indigestion, has for some time past prevailed amongst the Priesthood of this place—it is thought to have been occasioned by some trifling excesses in the article of Black Pepper, a Medical Gentleman has prescribed Brandy, and with remarkable success.

LONG TANK.—Three wild Ducks and a Paddy Bird were seen hovering over this place on Monday last, from which, it is thought, that the Monsoon is near at hand!!!

Here Mr. EDITOR, for the present, end, my communications—should you avail yourself of them in the manner I wish, you will stimulate me to future exertion.

I am Sir, Yours Obediently, A NEWS MONGER.

On the 25th ult. anchored in Bombay harbour, the American ship George Washington, Captain Demijson, last from Madeira, laden with Wine, Iron and Naval Stores. She retained the Garrison with nine guns, which was returned with an equal number. The Washington left Madeira on the 19th March, and did not touch at any port during her passage—she fell in with, and spoke the Belvidera, Captain Christie, off the Cape of Good Hope.

The Honourable Company's ship Intrepid, Capt. Pruett is fitting out at Bombay with expedition, and will it is said, proceed to Prince of Wales's Island, to relieve that station.

CHINA.

By late letters from Bombay, we learn, that the China Trade, of the present season, holds out little promise to the various Adventurers engaged in it. The market in the middle of April last, was extremely low, as the PRICE CURRENT of the principal articles of consumption and request at Canton, indicates; and which appear to be—as under—

OPIUM, 1st Sort, 550 Dollars per Chest, Ditto Inferior 50 1/2, 350 ditto ditto. AND COTTON, at 9 Tals, 8 Mace.

Other imported Articles, adapted to the China Market, were proportionably low in price; the articles of export-trade were raised in general, according to the prices of the last year.

CAPTAIN DOUGLAS of the Royal Charlotte, left Canton on the 16th of April, and arrived in the middle of June at Batavia; which she left on the 28th of the same month; under convoy of COMMODORE MITCHELL'S Squadron; parted convoy off Pulo Barab; and as we learn, by letters from Bombay, arrived at that Island, on the 3d Instant.

The Venus, Captain JOHN ELMORE, arrived at Macao, on the 12th of April.

The Ship Neptune, of Bombay, is we learn, entirely lost, having struck on a Rock near that Harbour—We are sorry to add that the Marbaritas, not only plunder'd her every thing within their reach, and impeded the efforts of those who were sent from Bombay to her assistance, but also fired on the defenceless Crew; three of whom, it is said were killed, and several others badly wounded.

LORD MACARTNEY, as appears by intelligence brought by CAPTAIN DOUGLAS to Bombay, had effected a very useful object with the Viceroy of Canton, respecting Pilots—which may be collected from the following letters—extracted from the BOMBAY COURIER, of the 9th of August.

LINTIN—16th March, 1794.

SIR,

The Mercantile world have regarded the Embassy you are now engaged in, as an object of National advantage and importance; and if an inference may be drawn from the dignity with which his Excellency, Lord Macartney, conducted things whilst at the Helm of affairs in Madras; and when we reflect on the aid he will receive from a person of Sir George Staunton's known abilities, we please ourselves with the Idea, that the result will be conducive to the general welfare.

You have no doubt, Sir George, weighed maturely the various grievances that individuals are subject to here—the difficulty of access to men in power, and consequent impossibility of preferring complaints, or receiving redress—you will therefore, we are persuaded, join us in our reflections as Englishmen (considering the Freedom of our own constitution) on the peculiar hardship of our ships being detained here sixteen days, for want of Pilots to conduct them to Whampoa,

The common mode of application to the Chinese Government has been that of reporting our ships names, with the Commanders, and having a Pilot ordered within twenty-four hours afterwards, but on this occasion the most unwearied solicitations have from day to day, produced nothing but a series of disappointments—we make every allowance for the necessary despatch of the Honourable Company's ships, but at the same time cannot believe that the Pilots on the usual establishment are all engaged in forwarding them, as we have frequently known a greater number of ships supplied with Pilots on immediate application.

We are much averse to giving either you, or his Lordship the smallest degree of trouble, at the present unseasonable moment, but we conceive a representation of grievances to be necessary, to enable you to form a proper judgement of what has been, or what may hereafter be imposed upon us, without the interference of superior power.

Unaccustomed to the general mode of address on such occasions, and solicitous to avoid giving a momentary displeasure to his Excellency, we have taken the freedom, from a knowledge of your liberality of sentiment, to presume that you will not deny us the favor of a representation of our situation, and the prejudice we must sustain by such unwarrantable detention, our return to Bombay by the direct passage being thereby rendered impracticable, and we must now be necessitated to pursue a long circuitous tract thro' the Pacific Ocean, which will not only frustrate the original intention of our voyage, but be ruinous in its consequences to the interests of our Employers.

We have nothing to add but our sincere wishes for the recovery of his Lordship's health, and that the salutary effects which may result from his Embassy, may recompense him for the fatigue and anxiety he must have experienced on a long voyage, and whilst engaged with a Government so singular in its policy.

We have the honour to be, Sir George, Your most Obedient humble Servants, (signed) G. C. RICHARDSON, (signed) W. DOUGLAS.

Lyon, of Samkok Islands, March 16th, 1794

GENTLEMEN, The delay of Pilots at Macao, was one of the inconveniences against which His Excellency the Ambassador remonstrated to the Viceroy of Canton, and he obtained a promise that a sufficient number should be stationed at Lintin, which affords some shelter for shipping, and leads more directly to the River than Macao. It is possible that the Viceroy's intended regulations have not as yet taken effect, but if you had fixed on your departure from Macao before the Ambassador left that place, and had you been detained for want of Pilots, his Excellency on the first intimation of such a circumstance from you, would have taken steps while upon the spot to procure redress for you, and would have taken the opportunity of pressing the Viceroy to the immediate fulfilment of his engagement, but your Letter only came to the Lyon as the Ships the takes under her Convoy appeared in sight, so that there is now neither time nor means remaining for His Excellency to interfere.

It is to be hoped that this grievance, with many others, will be soon redressed by the Chinese Government. As the ships homeward bound will be now discharging their Pilots, no doubt you will have very little further delay.

I have the Honor to be, Gentlemen, Your most Humble Servant G. STAUNTON G. G. Richardson & W. Douglas Esqrs.

COMMODORE MITCHELL'S SQUADRON. The last accounts, received of this Squadron, state it to be on a cruise in the straits of Banca and Malacca—they are dated in the middle of May. We are given to understand also, by the same accounts—that Commodore MITCHELL had been detained at Batavia, in consequence of the William Pitt's getting aground, and their being obliged to leave her down to repair her damages; the Commodore was likewise pressed by the Dutch Government to remain for their protection, as they expected a visit from Renaud's Squadron the moment he heard of the Commodore's departure.

LETTERS FROM BATAVIA. Letters from Batavia mention—as detailed in the Bombay Courier of the 9th instant, that the Dutch have purchased the French ships Resolute and Vengeur, for the purpose of carrying the prisoners taken in them to the Mauritius. One of them was to sail about the first of July, and the other, or a Dutch vessel in her stead, in about a fortnight afterwards—they were to deliver their prisoners and receive our countrymen in exchange, and carry them to Bengal.

A Privateer had been sent off Batavia the 17th June, she was said to be a Frigate-built ship, and to mount 30 or 32 guns—the afterwards went to the Eastward, and it was generally supposed Commodore Mitchell's Squadron would fall in with her in the Straits of Banca.

The American ship Canton had been unloaded at Batavia, for the purpose of ascertaining her cargo. At first the Judges were going to condemn the English property as prize, but upon some deliberation, and being reminded of a Treaty made with the American States in 1782, they agreed to take a tenth part by way of salvage, the owners paying all costs. The business was not entirely settled when Captain Douglas left Batavia; but Captain Mackie expected to bring it to an issue very soon, and was preparing to leave his ship down for repairs, to enable him to proceed with her to China.

PARIS.

PARIS, MARCH 17. The State of this Capital continues in the most violent agitation, and the arrests multiply daily. It is the intention of the Convention to enquire likewise into the affair of Philippeau, who was in La Vendee; and Billaud has publicly declared to the Jacobins that all those moderates who still existed, should not be exempted from suffering condign punishment. He added, that a day would come, and that day was perhaps not far distant, when all the authors of the system of moderation would perish by the sword of the Law.

The play entitled, the Congress of Kings has been prohibited. The Municipality of Paris gave orders on the 14th instant, that no piece be no longer acted, because its contents furnished wherewithal to please both the Patriots and the Aristocrats.

In the Environs of Paris, the Citizens cut down the young corn to feed their Rabbits with; and Henoir, the Commander in Chief, has given orders to arrest all those who shall be found guilty of this crime, and to deliver them up to justice.

SUPREME COURT, CALCUTTA.

DIVORCE.

On Saturday last the Supreme Court gave judgement on a cause, in which an officer of the Bengal army was Promovee, and his wife Respondent.

The Promovee in this cause set forth that he was married at Patna, in the year 1781, to the Respondent, with whom he continued to live for several years, on terms of conjugal felicity—That the Respondent accompanied him to Madras, when he marched thither in 1790, with Lieut. Colonel Cockerell's detachment, to which he belonged—That at Madras, when the army was ordered to proceed from thence, and was to march, as was generally understood to the Myfore country, in prosecution of the war against Tippee, the Respondent declined or refused to accompany him further; and desired to come round to Calcutta, there to continue until a husband's return.

Accordingly the Promovee secured a passage for the Respondent, on board the ship Countess of Errol, then about to sail from Madras to Bengal. On this ship the Respondent remained until she arrived at Calcutta, where she has since remained. Finally, the Promovee set forth that during the passage round to Bengal on the said ship, and subsequently during the Respondent's residence at Calcutta, she had been unfaithful to her marriage vow, and had violated her conjugal duty; and therefore the Promovee instituted this suit with intention to obtain a separation a mensa et thoro.

Several witnesses were called in support of the Promovee's case, but, for obvious reasons, we forbear to enter into any detail of particulars.

The Respondent denied the charges libellated by the Promovee. In her reply she declared that the acts of infidelity imputed to her by the Promovee, were all unfounded; and that she was even unacquainted with the parties, with whom he had alleged that she had been guilty of criminal conversation. She denied that the Promovee and herself had lived for several years, after their marriage on terms of conjugal felicity; but with shame she confessed, that long before the period referred to by the Promovee, she had violated her conjugal duty, and had continued for some years in habits of unlawful intercourse; but she alleged that the Promovee was not only accessory to such guilty conduct, but had even instigated her thereto.

Witnesses were called to substantiate the facts alleged by the Respondent; but here also we pass over the interrogatories and answers, and shall conclude with stating the substance of the judgement of the Court.

The Judges of the Supreme Court having maturely weighed and discussed the merits and circumstances of this cause, proceeded to give their final decree to this effect—That inasmuch as by the acts deduced, alleged, exhibited, proved, and confessed in this cause, it clearly appeared to them, that the Promovee for the Promovee had sufficiently and fully founded and proved his intention adduced in his libel, and that nothing at least essential, in law had on the part of the Respondent been excepted, deduced, alleged, exhibited, propounded, proved, or confessed, which could in any wise defeat, prejudice, or weaken the intention of the Promovee. And further that the Respondent being altogether unfaithful of her conjugal vow, did in the months and years libellated and at divers other times violate her conjugal duty; wherefore, and by reason of these premises, they, the Judges of the Supreme Court, did pronounce and declare that the Promovee ought in law to be divorced and separated from bed and board, until they should be reconciled to each other, and did by such decree divorce and separate them accordingly; (bond being first given on the part of the said Respondent that she shall live chasterly and not contract any other marriage during the life of the Promovee.)

And further; the Judges aforesaid did pronounce and decree, that the Promovee be condemned in Alimony of the monthly sum of Sonat Rupees Eighty-three, five annas, and four Pice, to be paid monthly, and on the 6th day of every month, until the parties are reconciled to each other, under pain of sentence of the greater excommunication.

Causes of the above description being happily of very rare occurrence in this country, we have been therefore more minute in our report of the case.

The Betsy sailed from Canton on the 11th of April—and the Mentor on the 16th both bound to Manilla.

LONDON.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

General Fitzpatrick moved, "that an humble address should be presented to his Majesty; living before him, that it appeared to that House that the detention of Messrs. de la Fayette, Alexandre Lameth, Bureau Deslois, and de la Tour-Maubourg, in the prison of the King of Prussia, was highly injurious to the cause of the Allies; and to beseech his Majesty that he would be graciously pleased to interpose in whatever manner should appear to his wisdom most proper, to obtain the release of those officers."

The General, after placing his motion on the grounds not only of humanity, but of sound policy and wisdom, declared there was still another principle, personal to himself: a long friendship with M. de la Fayette; a friendship, which to the present hour he had never had reason to regret. He recalled to the recollection of the House that his friend and three others had languished in close imprisonment by the orders of the King of Prussia; and that when the Monarch had been addressed to restore them to liberty, he had answered, "that they were not prisoners to him alone but to the Allied Powers, without whose consent he could not release them;"—he reminded the House that Mr. Pitt had not denied that fact, but only disavowed that Great Britain had any part in the transaction; from thence he argued that Great Britain should not content herself with that disavowal; but ought to shew by her public proceedings, how much the justice and generosity of Britain disapproved an act of arbitrary oppression which shocked every equitable and impartial man in Europe—an act, which was not one of those least marked in the recesses of that inveterate vengeance, with which some of the allied Powers were reproached as entertaining against the first founders of liberty in France. To authorize the step he proposed, he thought it necessary to give a sketch of the conduct of M. de la Fayette, from the commencement of his being imprisoned in a Prussian Fortress: a conduct in which he had never departed from the most rigorous rules of honour and virtue. "Every man, continued the General, who has followed the affairs of the French Revolution with an attentive eye, must have distinguished four classes of persons in that country, or four parts perfectly distinct. The first grand division is into the two parties of Royalists and Republicans; each of these two is afterwards subdivided; the Royalists, into the supporters of the ancient despotism, and those on the other hand who are partisans of a limited monarchy; the Republicans, in like manner, into those who wish for a popular form of Government, by a Representative Assembly; and into that class again, who under profession of democratic principles, have in fact established the tyranny under which that wretched country now groans. There certainly is no man among us, who can hesitate to declare to which of these four parties he gives the preference: there is no man in this House who does not detest despotism and tyranny, under whatever form they may be disguised; whether exercised by one or by many: no man, who is not the supporter of a limited Monarchy; that form of government, under which we have enjoyed such multiplied and lasting blessings.—Let us examine then the conduct of M. de la Fayette, to determine which of these parties he espoused. He has been I confess, one of the great pivots on which the French Revolution turned; but I believe it will be as little doubted, that there were very few persons in England who did not approve that Revolution in its principle. It was the object of those who were the first movers of it in France, to model their new Government on the British Constitution. But intoxicated with the mad hope of surpassing that constitution in excellence, fancied as it is by the foil of time and by the established happiness worthy the enthusiasm of all those who live under its blessed influence,—those new-modellers went too far, and mingled in the foundations of their new constitution the seeds of its speedy destruction.

This Constitution, or rather these democratic horrors which now make France the theatre of the most shocking despotism, are not the work of M. de la Fayette.—But to him are imputed by some, the crimes of the 5th and 6th of October 1789, and all the outrages then committed against Louis XVI. and all who surrounded him. What then was the conduct of M. de la Fayette on those dreadful days?—He was then commandant of the National Guards of Paris; and, in that command, he did every thing that was possible for man to do, to prevent the bloody and scandalous scenes that took place. He had been sixty hours, without

intermission, on foot or on horse-back. Nature, exhausted by fatigue, called for some repose. He was forced to withdraw from the scene; and to repose an hour or two of rest. The authors of the tumult availed themselves of this short interval of his absence, to recommence it in all its horrors; and the mischief was then done, irreparably done. His enemies pretend that he withdrew for the purpose of giving opportunity to the violence that followed. But, who that compares all that preceded and followed that fatal moment, can avoid being struck with the blackness of calumny in such an assertion? What was the conduct of M. de la Fayette, when the Jacobin Club made their first attempts to dominate by their influence over the National Assembly, and proceeded to actual violence, in the Champ de Mars. As the head of the National Guards, he supported the Mutes. When he afterwards found that the Jacobins advanced daily in strength and power, and had seduced to their views a large party even of the National Guards, he resigned that command; and was prevailed on to resume it after, only at the express solicitation of all the moderate and well disposed citizens of Paris, and of the Royal Family itself. He is also reproached with having sent one of his *Jus de Camps*, in pursuit of the King and Queen, when they attempted their escape from the ruling faction. He did so; but his situation made it his indispensable duty; and all his subsequent conduct demonstrated how sincerely he was the friend of his King. In effect, when after his arrest at Varennes, it was proposed to bring the King to judgement and proceed to his execution, M. de la Fayette declared boldly in the Assembly, that if ever they should proceed to such extremity, he would instantly put himself at the head of the National Guards and proclaim Louis XVII. His bold and firm declaration suspended at least for a time the measures of those who maintained the downfall of royalty. The Jacobin faction left no measure untried, to gain him to their views; but in vain. He stood forth, almost alone, to oppose it; and after the personal insult offered to the unfortunate Louis, in the midst of the Palace which was in fact the prison of the Monarch, La Fayette, alone, presented himself to the National Assembly, there to denounce and impeach those projects, of which the outrage on royalty was the too certain prelude. Then approached the fatal day of the 10th of August. The King seeing that the Jacobin faction had reduced to nothing the power given to him by the Constitution, and that on the eve of putting into execution the grand Complot which had been long preparing,—seeing the storm ready to burst forth, he dispatched a messenger on the 5th of August to M. de la Fayette, then at the head of the Army, as the only friend in whom he could confide,—as his last resource.—

Unfortunately the messenger did not reach the camp of M. de la Fayette till the 8th;—too late:—for on the 10th, Monarchy was annihilated.

At the same moment the Convention sent Commissioners to La Fayette; with a *Carte blanche*, and the offer of every honour that could flatter his ambition, if he would join their party. He refused;—but, as General, how did he conduct himself? He resolved to remain no longer at the head of the Army; for he would not hold a command against the interests of his country. But, in leaving his Army, he thought it his duty to provide for its safety. And he did so, well and effectually, that General Clairfait who advanced, in the idea that the retreat of the General would be a favourable moment for the attack of the Army, found it so advantageously posted that he was obliged to relinquish the enterprise.—If M. de la Fayette had given up the Commissioners to the Enemy, or even surrendered his army, his virtues might perhaps have been glorified in a Manifesto. Or if he had carried off the Military Chest, he might possibly have found an Acheil among those, against whom he had displayed his military talents; but,—having fulfilled the duties of a loyal subject, a good citizen, and a friend of his country, his recompense has been—a *disgrace!*

Several other Members spoke, after which the House divided—

For the Question 46

Against it 154

Majority 108

BIRTH. At Chingdeput, on the 13th instant, the Lady of Lieut. HUGHES of a Daughter.

DEATH. At Negapatam on the 24th Instant, sincerely regretted, LIEUT. URQUHART, of his Majesty's 71st Regiment.

LETTER FROM SIR ROBERT WALPOLE, TO GEORGE THE SECOND.

Very favourable to the characters both of the Monarch and his Minister, and an excellent Argument in favour of Hereditary Nobility.

SIR,

"THE violence of the fit of the stone, which has tormented me for some days, is now so far abated, that although it will not permit me to have the honour of waiting on your Majesty, it is yet kind enough to enable me so far to obey your orders, as to write my sentiments concerning that troublesome man MR. PULFENEY, and to point out what I conceive to be the most effectual way to make him perfectly quiet. Your Majesty but too well knows how, by the dint of his eloquence, he has captivated the mob, and attained such an unbounded popularity, that the most manifest wrong appears right when adopted and urged by him; hence it is that he is become not only troublesome, but even dangerous. The unthinking multitude believe, that he has no object in view but the public good. If they, however, would reflect a little, they would soon perceive, that spleen against those whom your Majesty has honoured with your confidence, has greater weight with him than real patriotism, since let any measure be proposed, however salutary it may be, if he thinks it comes from me, it is sufficient for him to oppose it.

"Thus, Sir, you see but too plainly, that affairs of the most momentous concern are subject to the caprice of this popular man, and he has nothing to do but to declare any of them, that he pleases a Ministerial project, and to bellow out the word Favourite, and then he has directly an hundred pens drawn against it, and a thousand mouths open to contradict it. Under these circumstances he bears up against the Ministry (and let me add against your Majesty yourself), and every useful scheme must be either abandoned, or, if it is carried in either House of Parliament, the public is made to believe that it is effected by an abandoned and a corrupt majority.

"Since, then, Sir, things are thus circumstanced, it is become absolutely necessary for the public tranquillity, that MR. PULFENEY should be made quiet; and the only method to do that effectually is, to destroy his popularity, and ruin the good opinion the people entertain of him. In order to effect this, he should be invited to Court—your Majesty should condescend to speak to him in the most favourable and distinguishing manner—you should make him believe that he is the only person upon whose opinion you can rely, and to whom your people look up for useful measures, and (as he has already several times refused to take the lead in the Administration, unless it was totally modelled to his own fancy) your Majesty should close in with his advice, and give him leave to arrange the Administration as he pleases, and to put into office those whom he chooses; and in this there can be no danger, as you may always dismiss him whenever your Majesty thinks fit.

"When he has got thus far (to which his extreme self-love, and the high opinion he entertains of his own importance, will easily conduce,) it will be necessary that your Majesty should seem to affect a regard for his health, and signify to him, that our affairs will be ruined if he should chance to die; that you wish to have him continually near you, to profit by his excellent advice, and therefore that (as he is much disordered in body, and something infirm) it will be necessary for his preservation, that he should quit the House of Commons (where malevolent tempers will be continually fretting him, and where indeed his presence will be needless, as no step will be taken there but according to his advice), and that he will permit you to give him a distinguishing mark of your approbation, in creating him a Peer. This he may most assuredly be brought to, for (if I know any thing of mankind) he has a love for honours and money, and notwithstanding his great haughtiness and seeming contempt of honours, he may be brought over to them, if the matter is managed with dexterity, for, as the Poet Fenton says, BATTERY is an oil that softens the toughest fool.

If your Majesty can once bring him to accept of a coronet, all will be over with him. The changing Multitude will cease to have any confidence in him; and when you see that, your Majesty may turn your back upon him, dismiss him from his post, turn out his meddling partizans, and restore things to quiet. For if he complains in that situation, it can be of no avail, the bee will have lost his sting, and will become a drone, whose buzzing nobody heeds.

"Your Majesty will pardon me for the freedom with which I have given my sentiments and advice. I should not have done so had not you commanded it, and had I not been certain that your peace is much disturbed by the contrivances of this turbulent man. I shall only add, that I will desire several persons whom I know to wish him well, to solicit for his establishment in power, that you may seem to yield to their entreaties in taking him into power, and that the sinews may be the less liable to be discovered.

"I hope to have the honour to attend your Majesty in a few days, which I shall do privately, that my public presence may give him no umbrage."

R. WALPOLE.

Consequence of the above good advice.

Lord Bath used occasionally to visit Newmarket, not to gamble, but to amuse himself with the dissipation of the place. On his going there soon after his being created a Peer, a venerable Lawyer, now living, remembers to have seen him so flunnet even by the frequenters of that immaculate spot that he was seen walking alone with Buck-bush, upon the Parade.

ISLE OF FRANCE.

FROM THE INDIAN WORLD.

By the Indian World we learn, that letters have been received from the Mauritius, by which we hear, that a rising of the whole of the people of that Island and of Bourbon, had taken place, and that the Sans Culottes had carried into effect, the resolution of the Colonial Assembly, for putting to death the convicted Anti-patriots, and banishing those of whose attachment there appeared well founded doubts; among the persons that have fallen, is M. St. Felix, who in endeavoring to make his escape, was shot; among those sent from the Island, was Malartic commonly called the Governor, the singular argument used in his defence, and which preserved him from the guillotine, was that his stupidity must acquit him of guilt, but rendered him unfit to be trusted.

Mr. Macarthy who had amassed an immense fortune, by purchasing and keeping up the price of provisions, had taken a private departure sometime before, and effected his escape.

The illness of Bourbon which had heretofore been lost in Republicanism, is become the most zealous in the cause; the force expected at the Islands from Europe, is said to consist of two ships of the line, four frigates, and some transports, with troops and stores.

IN CONTINUATION.

We were favored with some advices in detail from the Isle of France, too late for particular examination and application in our Bill, we therefore gave the slight sketch of the changes that had taken place at the Islands, as the only article of considerable interest to our readers; the matter communicated to us consists of private letters, and a few of the public papers published at Mauritius, which contain debates and resolutions passed in the Colonial Assembly, from which as their subjects are almost intirely relative to the internal administration there, we have not thought it necessary to make copious extracts; from the complexion of the whole however, it appears, that the same enthusiasm and ardor for Liberty which animates the French nation in Europe, glows with all its fervor among the Colonists, where the last blow appears to have been given to the Aristocratic faction.

It appears by some expressions in the speech of the Deputy of Bourbon Island, that there had been serious apprehensions entertained on that Island of an expedition from Bengal, which laid the first steps for that union between the inhabitants of both

Islands, which was before precarious, but which has been since perfectly established by the arrival of the Corvette with dispatches from Europe; annexed is a translation of a letter of the French Minister to the administration of the Isle of France, being the principal article that we have seen.

THE MINISTERS OF THE NAVY, AND OF THE COLONIES.

TO THE GOVERNOR AND ADMINISTRATORS OF THE ISLE OF FRANCE. CITIZENS!

France has been completely regenerated; an insolent and odious faction, which had formed itself in the very bosom of the National Convention, was impeding the progress of the most glorious Revolution;—but at last roused by the genius of liberty into its sternest energy, the true patriots have crushed to atoms the impious faction—the conspiracy is no more!—the conspirators have fallen under the axe of the law!—and now the Republic one and indivisible, exhibits to the World an immense family of brethren and friends, connected in the most sacred union by one interest only—that of the Public Welfare—the National prosperity.

As soon as the internal tranquility of the mother country shall have been secured, the fate of her colonies will employ her first thoughts—already have her look been anxiously turned towards them, and her attention engaged in the care of providing for their protection:—Considerable supplies of provision, troops, stores, and money, are destined for the Isle of France, and they shall not long delay, after the packet which conveys this dispatch, until you receive them—Citizens!—Do not forget that your duty is to keep up the spirits of your fellow citizens; support animate their patriotism to the same ardor that inspires us—and dispose the Colonists to shew themselves worthy of their emancipation, by opposing with all the means in their power, any attempts that may be made against the Islands, by the enemies of our liberties; for the Republic is firmly determined not to lay down her arms, until she is solemnly acknowledged by all the nations of Europe.

Citizens!—The war of despotism against freedom, must be a war of no quarter (une guerre à mort)—we have on our side Reason, Humanity, and Nature, despots hold alliance with prejudice, delusion, and error—and they dare to enter the lists!

(Signed) DALBARAD.

Published by order of the Colonial Assembly of the Isle of France.

(Signed) LETIMIE.

Secretary.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

G. O. By Government, Aug. 20.

On the arrival of Lieutenant Colonel Sterling, Major Shaw will proceed to Tripaffore, with two Companies of His Majesty's 74th Regiment and take the Command of that Garrison.

Mr. Samuel Lockart, Assistant Surgeon, appointed to do duty at Ganjam.

Mr. James Dalton, Assistant Surgeon to do duty with the 13th Native Battalion.

Mr. Henry Wise, with the 34th do. do. Mr. William Colhoun, with the 35th do. do. Mr. John M'Arthur, with 36th do. do.

22d August.

The Honorable the President in Council is pleased to direct that the detachment of Bengal artillery under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Hulley, be stationed at Ariancopang.

Thirty matrosses being the number allotted for Kishnagherry, and the some for Sankerrydroog, the number surplus to that detail at those places will return without delay to the Mount.

G. O. BY COLONEL BRATHWAITE.

Horses purchased for the use the cavalry regiments, will in general be sent to Major Younge, commanding at the cantonment near Arcot, who will direct their being inspected and distributed to corps agreeably to the instructions, which he may receive from head quarters.

Regimental committees for invaliding, pensioning, and discharging, to be assembled as soon as convenient in the different corps of the establishment. Their proceedings with the men who pass examination to be forwarded to the general committees which will be ordered hereafter in each division of the army.

Lieutenant Alexander Denton is removed to the 8th native battalion.

Lieutenant John Munro to the 30th do. Lieutenant Alexander William Patterton to the 1st European battalion.

13th Aug. 1794.

Lieutenant Orrock to resign the Command of the Troops in the Garrison of Ganjam, agreeably to his request.

Head Quarters, Choolry Plain, August 15.

G. O. By Colonel Brathwaite.

Captain Alexander Beaton and Lieutenant John Long, are removed to the 2d European Battalion—Captain P. A. Agnew, to the 3d European Battalion, Lieutenant Samuel Godfrey, to the 4th European Battalion, and Lieutenant Alexander MacLeod, Senior, to the 15th Nat. Battalion.

OFFICERS APPOINTED TO CORPS.

Major Thomas Dunwoody, and Capt. George Coupland, to the 4th European Battalion, and to join the Detachment of the Corps serving in the Vizagapatam District.

Captain Ross Lang, to the 4th European Battalion.

William Shippy, ditto, ditto, John Bannerman, ditto, ditto, John Cuppage, ditto, but in the absence of Captain Read, is permitted to do duty with the 15th Battalion until further orders.

Captain Joachim Sundt, to the 2d European Battalion.

Francis Capper, 1st ditto.

N. 1st Corps, Brigaded as hereunder detailed.

First Brigade—Head Quarters, Trichinopoly. 1st, 2d, 5th, 22d, 31st, and 35th, Native Battalions.

FIELD OFFICERS.

Lieutenant Colonel Sale,

Major B. Vigers,

STAFF.

Major of Brigade, Cosby,

Quarter Master of Brigade, Rand,

Second Brigade—Head Quarters, Pondicherry.

6th, 14th, 16th, 17th, 25th, & 31st N. Batts.

FIELD OFFICERS.

Lieutenant Colonel Bonnevaux,

Major Brown,

STAFF.

Major of Brigade, Bannerman,

Quarter Master of Brigade, M' Dowall.

Third Brigade—Head Quarters, Palamcottah.

7th, 9th, 13th, 21st, 24th, and 30th N. B.

FIELD OFFICERS.

Lieutenant Colonel Campbell,

Major Gowdie,

STAFF.

Major of Brigade, Macleod,

Quarter Master of Brigade, Gibbins,

Fourth Brigade—Head Quarters, Chittoor.

11th, 12th, 18th, 20th, 26th, and 87th N. Battalions.

FIELD OFFICERS.

Lieutenant Colonel Prendergast,

Major U. Vigers,

STAFF.

Major of Brigade, Oge,

Acting Quarter Master of Brigade, DeMorgan.

Fifth Brigade—Head Quarters, Madras.

3d, 4th, 19th, 23d, 32d, and 33d N. Batts.

FIELD OFFICERS.

Lieutenant Colonel Cuppage,

Major Burr,

STAFF.

Major of Brigade, Turing,

Quarter Master of Brigade, Graham,

Sixth Brigade—Head Quarters, Guntoor.

8th, 10th, 15th, 28th, 29th, and 30th N. B.

FIELD OFFICERS.

Lieutenant Colonel Wynch,

Major Roberts,

STAFF.

Major of Brigade, Pierce,

Quarter Master of Brigade, Munro.

Majors of Brigade attached to Colonel's Command as follows:—conformably to the Orders of Government, under the date 26th July, 1794, by which the Regulation of the 11th March, 1787, including European Corps in Brigades is considered as revoked.

To Colonel Brathwaite—Major of Brigade Turing,

Colonel Nixon, Bannerman,

Colonel Frazer, Oge,

Colonel Floyd, Cosby,

Colonel Collins, Pierce,

Brigade Major MacLeod, to remain in his present situation until further Orders.

Brigade Majors, and Quarter Masters and Adjutants of Brigade, to repair to their respective Stations without delay.

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